

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8623

日三初月七十一緒光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1885.

三月

就二十九日英華香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 10, YANGTZE, British steamer, 814, Schulte, Shanghai 7th August, General-SIEMSEN & Co.

August 10, LITZ, German gunboat, Hofmeyer, Shanghai 5th August.

August 11, GRISLAND, British steamer, 1,085, D'Egville, Shanghai 7th August, General-SIEMSEN & Co.

August 11, DUCES, French cruiser, De Montesquieu, Saigon 6th August.

August 11, MIRAZORE, British str., 2,164, R. Harvey, Shanghai 8th August, Mails and General-P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 11, SUMATRA, British steamer, 1,406, W. D. G. Worcester, Yokohama 2nd August, and Nagasaki 6th, Mails and General-P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 11, THALES, British steamer, 819, T. G. Pocock, Taiwanco 7th August, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 10th, General-Douglas LAPRAK & Co.

August 11, ALWINE, German steamer, 400, P. Moos, Haiphong 8th August, Rice-A. B. MANF.

August 11, ENDEBALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Taylor, Manila via Amoy 8th August, General-RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
11TH AUGUST.

Star of China, British steamer, for St. Helena. G. S. Jacob, Dutch steamer, for Salson. Vespaian, British steamer, for Whampoa. Douglas, British steamer, for Swatow.

Azin, German steamer, for Saigon. Salice, British steamer, for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

August 11, GREATHOUSE, British steamer, for Hongkong.

August 11, MONTANA, Gov. schooner, for Yap.

August 11, AMOY, British str., for Shanghai.

August 11, NANAIMO, Brit. bk., for Whampoa.

August 11, G. G. S. JACOB, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Yangtze, str., from Shanghai—Captain F. Johnson, Mr. Vaughan, and 37 Chinese.

Per Mirrored, str., from Shanghai—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Smith and servant, Messrs. Cope and Chang Look Yu and servant, and 24 Chinese. For Colombo—Messrs. A. Bayley and Brown—For London—Mrs. Ward and maid.

Per Suzhou, str., from Yokohama, 2d—Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Pole, Miss Shaw, Miss Fortune, Messrs. Kemp, Murray, Verne, Marshall, and Stevens 2 Japanese, and 4 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Taiwanco, Amoy, and Swatow—249 Chinese.

Per Enderalda, str., from Manila—18 Chinese.

Departed.—Per Trieste—Mr. A. Blair.

For Bombay—Miss L. D. Young, Monroe, Misses Marchetti and Bonini. For Penang—Mr. Sternberg. For Singapore—Dr. Goffe, Misses Skinner, Koch, and G. Foster. For Straits—280 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Mirrored reports very fine weather and calm.

The British steamer Enderalda reports fine, pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports light variable breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Thales reports left Shanghai on the 7th at 8 a.m. had moderate S.W. and S.E. winds to Turnabout; thence to port light variable winds and calm weather, fine and dry throughout.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports arrived at 10.25 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd August; from Keelung, light to moderate breeze through the Inland Sea to Nagasaki; arrived at Nagasaki at 6.10 a.m. August 6th. Left Nagasaki at 1.5 August 6th, and experienced light wind and overcast with moderate S.W. sea till noon, on the 8th; from there light winds and fine to arrival at Hongkong.

The British steamer Thales reports left Taiwanco on the 5th at 8.30 a.m. with light S.W.S.W. and S.W. air slight S.W. swell, fine clear weather. At Taiwanco, the steamer Kuanlong. Left Amoy, on the 8th at 5.45 p.m. light S.W. smooth sea, hazy weather. In Amoy steamer Breconshire, and H.M.S. Athlone. Left Swatow on the 10th, and experienced light winds and variable breeze, smooth to off Chelung from there to port light northerly with swell from South. In Swatow, the steamer Esmeralda, Canton, and Namao.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

5, Advance, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.

6, Bransham, British str., from Shanghai.

6, Seave, British str., from Swatow.

6, Schiller, British str., from Chaffee.

August 11, DEPARTURES.

1, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Manila.

5, Gluckstein, German str., for Straits.

6, Siberian, German bark, for Shanghai.

6, Halleng, British str., for Hongkong.

6, Polina, British str., for Tamsui.

B A B E G A I N.

FIRE PROOF SAFE.

DEED OR BULLION SAFE just imported CHURCH'S LOCKS DUPLICATE KEYS. Size of Safe 30x18x12. J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1885. [1354]

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

S H E R R Y . . . S A C C O N E S ' M A N A N L A ' and Light Drap. Bottled by Sir Fred. Perkins, London.

PORT . . . S A C C O N E S Bottled by D. CLARETT'S . . . ST. ESTEPHE . . . CHATEAU LASGRANGE . . . CHATEAU LABOURE.

STILL HOCK . . . STILL ERBACH . . . CHAMPAGNE VEUEVUE . . . CAEN D'OR . . . BURGUNDY.

STOUT . . . GUINNESS'S EXTEA Pts & Pts. Bottled by DUNLIN Stout Co.

ALE . . . BASS & CO. Pts. & Qts. Bottled by DUNLIN Stout Co.

BEER . . . LAGER "KRONEN".

SCALES . . . Platform, 600 lbs to 1,000 lbs.

MACHINERY . . . DRUGS, P. & C. MEDICINE.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VAENISHES—Good-

LAW, Wall & Co., Liverpool.

WHISKY . . . ISLAY BLEND . . . B. O. SPE.

SHERRY . . . LAGAVULIN . . . Bottled by MACKIE & CO., Glasgow.

EAU DE COLOGNE . . . Bottled by JOHANNA MARIE.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings, Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 2d July, 1885. [1355]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE

GOLD MEDALS.

PARIS AND VIENNA

SELL IMPORTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, 30th May, 1885. [1356]

W. BREWER has just received

COLOUR BOXES in great Variety.

CHILDREN'S BOXES OF TOOLS.

CHILDREN'S MAGNETIC TOYS.

CHILDREN'S LARGE COLOURED BALLS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF CONCERTINAS, ACCORDIONS,

AND MOUTH ORGAN.

DOMESTIC CENTRE GLASS DISHES FOR FLOWERS.

LOOK UP OAK LIQUOR STAND.

POCKET KNIVES and PENCIL.

NEW BIRTHDAY CARDS.

DRAWING BOARDS, T SQUARES, SET SQUARES.

NEW STOCK OF OIL COLOURS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CASES OF ASSORTED ARTISTS' PENCILS.

STANLEY'S NEW WORK "THE CONGO."

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [1357]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND \$4,000,000.

RESERVE EQUALIZATION OF \$400,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PBO. \$7,500,000.

PLIERS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSEON.

Deputy Chairman—A. MCILVER, Esq.

H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

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CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

Interest Rates Discounted.

Bankers' Advances.

CHARTERS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRANTS granted on London and chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1885. [1358]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received

instructions from the Mortgagor to Sell

by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1885, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.,

at the Premises.

Bright sparkling and effervescent.

Excellent alone or with Honey or Spirits,

In Cases of 50 Flasks.

Analysis may be seen at the Office of the

Undersigned.

NORTON & Co.

Agents.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFORMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
Druggists' SUPPLYMEN,
And
CREATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED,
PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be concluded until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12TH, 1885.

The prejudices entertained by the Chinese against the Western system of medicine and practice of surgery still exist in some quarters, apparently, in spite of the many benefits conferred by the various Medical Missions. It was hoped that to a large extent these prejudices had been dispelled, and that the advantages of the Western methods of treating disease and injuries had been made sufficiently manifest to the more intelligent classes by the many cures wrought and the successful operations performed by the self-denying and clever practitioners who have devoted themselves to medical mission work in China. But all their success and all their efforts have failed to entirely disarm prejudice and correct ignorance. In his report on the work of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital in Canton for the year 1884, Dr. J. C. Thompson mentions two instances that show how easily hostility can be excited against the mission, and how persistent prejudices still is in high official circles.

In the first case Dr. Thompson says that, inspired probably by the demonstrations last August against the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and influenced also by unfortunate official proclamations issued about that time, a riotous crowd collected, threw stones at the Mission House, and declared they had come "to kill the foreigners." They also posted an abusive placard on the outer gate of the hospital, "advocating native physicians as against any foreign importations and demeaning the morality and purpose of foreigners generally." A reward of \$100 was at the same time offered for the heads of four persons, the first native assistant and three of the Mission's most prominent supporters. It is only fair to add that upon the posters being pulled down and forwarded to the Authorities an official reply was at once put up in several places, in which the Hospital was commended, and riotous persons were warned not to interfere with it and ordered to take heed to themselves. This was very satisfactory, but no more than might have been expected from a mandarin of the enlightened perceptions of His Excellency CHANG CHIEH-tsun, who, though distinctly anti-foreign in his tendencies, is well aware of the good work done by the Medical Mission and understands the philanthropic object of those institutions. The obnoxious placards and the riotous demonstrations made against the Hospital were no doubt the work of some civil-intellectual person or persons who had worked on the ignorance and fear of the populace by some of the horrid stories that are so freely got up against foreigners at a moment's notice by designing natives in China. Fortunately they quite missed their mark on this occasion, owing to the prompt intercession of the Authorities. In most cases riots can be averted in China if the officials will only act promptly and firmly, but unhappy they have not always been disposed to extend their protection to the unwelcome foreigner until matters look bloodshed. In this respect an improvement has, however, been apparent, the Central Government having, we believe, let pretty strict orders upon the provincial officials to take active measures to prevent attacks by native mobs on foreigners or their property. The destruction wrought on Shanghai by the mob in September, 1883, entailed the indemnification of the sufferers by the Government, and thus the actual losers were the Authorities themselves. This sort of thing is of course not to be borne with equanimity, and we may expect that it will operate for the future to render the Kwangtung officials energetic and quick to suppress riot or disorder. At Hangchow, too, where the Medical Missionary Hospital was attacked on the 29th ult. by a riotous mob, the Authorities displayed considerable alacrity in despatching soldiers to disperse the roughs and protect the Hospital. No doubt similar motives conducted to make the officials in both places anxious to prevent destruction of property or interference with foreigners.

We have said that Dr. Thompson has given an instance of official prejudice against Western phys. This case, which has been already quoted in our columns, was that of less a personage than the Ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. That official had called in Dr. Thompson, who found him suffering from a rapid weak pulse and general malaise, contracted at that marshy spot, Whampoa, and he prescribed for the patient accordingly. But the Ex-Viceroy was not allowed, though he wished to do so, to take the dosing of the native doctors who had

been called in. Who refused to let the sufferer take the quinine, whether it was the members of his family, the native-medics, or his attendants, is not stated, but it seems that the latter threatened the interpreter, through whom Dr. Thompson had prescribed. It also appears that His Excellency Li Hung-chang, brother-in-law of the Ex-Viceroy, had advised him to take quinine for his fever. Yet here we find a high mandarin prevented from obeying his own inclinations, because he wished to follow the advice of a foreign doctor, and dosed to death by ignorant native physicians. The Viceroy of Chihli is a complete convert, woe-befell, to the Western system of medicine, but even his high example is not sufficient to inspire faith in all or to overcome the opposition of native doctors. The fact is instructive as showing the strength of the opposition that has to be encountered in vanquishing prejudice. Similar opposition was raised to foreign medicine and surgery in Japan at first, but now the Western methods are being adopted in Hospital and Government establishments scattered all over the empire, and we hope that before long the Chinese Government will recognise the importance of reform in this direction. The dreadful and dire need of a Hospital and Ambulance Corps for the Chinese armies in Tonquin and Formosa during the Franco-Chinese hostilities must have been painfully apparent to the Peking Government, and if they have any humanity or sympathy with suffering they will lose no time in forming such a Corps. We should like to see the Chinese seriously take up this question without delay, and end a day of young men to Europe to be trained as surgeons and physicians for the purpose. It would be a proof that the lessons of the recent war had not been lost upon them, and that they were not callous to the sufferings of their soldiers, nor utterly reckless of their lives. If the officials espouse the cause of Medical Reform, the prejudices of the people will quickly dissolve, and they will become eager to obtain that relief from pain which their own doctors are unable to afford in cases which necessitate other than treatment by simples.

The British steamer *Japan* returned from the Kowloon dock yesterday. The British steamer *Nanusa* will go over there to-day.

The German gunboat *Duis*, Lieutenant Commander Hofmann, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 5th August.

Captain Petersen has resigned command of the steamer *Yehsin*, and Captain Lunt of the *Bentukia* has taken his place.

The U.S. flag-ship *Trenton* left Nagasaki for a week's cruise at 2.30 p.m. on the 29th July, Admiral Davis and staff remaining behind.

The British composite screw sloop *Wild Swan*, (2), Captain John S. Halifax, arrived in Yokohama on the 20th ult. from Hongkong.

The *Daily News* says that the steamer *Bentukia* is now in Boyd's New Dock at Shanghai for repair, as the damage done him by pirates on the way to Peking, so that Mr. O'Connor will be unable to get into port before the 1st of August.

A correspondent writing to the *Japan Gazette* under date 26th July, from Hakodate, says:—It will probably be remembered that the British steamer *Grenada* ran on the rocks near Fukuyama on the 19th January last. She was subsequently sold at auction and fitted up again, and was soon after the second successful attempt to run into her home port.

The *Grenada* was captured by pirates on the 24th instant the vessel steamed into port.

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The *Gren*

principal mission-room for conversation and preaching. They soon found, however, that the excited temper of the multitude boded little good for their object; and after a while they excused themselves from further speaking, and succeeded in inducing the company to leave. The doors were hardly closed, how-ever, before a knot of roughs outside began to demand admission. On being refused, they proceeded to break through the door, and force their way in. The priest was, of course, sent for, but he found himself unable to check the riot or arrest the ring-leaders. By the time a messenger was sent to Bishop Moule, about a third of a mile away, the roughs had snatched the coloured lamp over the entry, and were pounding the gates with stones with a view to effecting an entrance. Upon learning the state of things, the Bishop, along with his chaplain, the sole foreign missionary within reach of the scene, whose knowledge of Chinese made his resistance likely to be of any service, hastened to the spot; but, deeming the riot too serious to be quelled by his personal intervention, he thought it best to go in quest of assistance from mandarins. Advised by native Christians, his first resort was to the Peking office, where he was assured that such help as for the official government would be given at once; but that his best hope was from the Chinese. A servant was sent with him to represent to the officer the urgency of the case, and press him to grant a personal interview without delay. At the yamen, however, he was told that the officer had gone, like many others, including the Governor himself, to worship Kien-an-ti at Tien-an beyond the Tielo, and it was only there that he might be reached. The Bishop, therefore, turned to the services of the native (one of the higher police-officials) whom the Bishop having at length got him under way with his pipe followed as fast as he could.

The circuit from yamen to yamen in this huge city, including one or two wrong turns, the result of misdirection, had occupied about two hours. Five or six miles had been covered, and still no official or mandarin being available at that late hour, and much breath had been expended in pressing the need of prompt action on sleepy and impractical men. All the time his mind had been full of apprehension of the serious if not terrible consequences of the mob forcing its way into the native Hospital, entry, amongst the fifty odd patients, male and female.

It was therefore an imminent relief when, arriving at last, he found the crowd dispersed, a hundred or two soldiers, besides runners, in charge, under the command of three or four military mandarins, and the civilians on whom he had called the Pao-kia office, and the deputy of the Hsien-ping-tang. They had arrested eight of the rioters, and, being accommodated with seats in the midst of the debris in the reception room, provided to hold a council on the next day to be held at the first floor of the building, the presence of the Chieh-shih indispensable, and sent their cards, one and all, inviting him to return without delay from the temple. After a while, however, the deputy consented, with the help of some soldiers, to take charge of the criminals, and they all resolved to hasten a retreat, leaving the now open premises in charge of the ts'iao, assisted by some twenty troops.

On leaving the temple he found the Bishop to have joined him, so that he might remain on the road, preserved and inspiring possibly his presence if known might provoke further excitement. He did not share their apprehensions, but finding the natives in charge of the Hospital satisfied as to the ability of the officers to make good their safety, and glad to seek some rest after a fatiguing night, he accepted their advice. One of the next day's officers pressed him to accept a present, and his host, who had supposed that the Bishop's house was at no distance from the S. S. C. huk-huk, willingly complied.

The total damage, wreck of gates and furniture, breakage of glass, etc., cannot be put at less than \$100; no trifling disengagement in itself, so soon after the completion of this most valuable charitable and missionary agency. The Bishop, however, had been compelled to give up his residence, and, as a result of pressure, his dependances had not come soon enough to prevent the entrance of the mandarins, the main building, one cannot but thank God earnestly. The writer wishes to bear strong testimony to the prompt and energetic help of the mandarins, especially the military officers, from the hui-kuai, Lin Tien-jen, downwards.

If the Bishop or Dr. Mai had known of the situation, and the resolution of the mandarins, they would no doubt have declined to permit it on such a night and in such a neighbourhood. But it is hardly fair to contribute the catastrophe wholly to the zeal of the two valiant preachers.

During the few weeks of Dr. Mai's stay at the Hill-Lodge on the lake, he had been spent with hardly any exercise every day at the hospital, and he returns with his family—wife, only son, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, and though the cool nights spent in pure air have done something, no doubt, towards building up his strength for his unremitting work.—N. O. Daily News Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

27th July.

Her Majesty ordered a special Council to be held by the Chief Priests in regard to Railroads in China, on account of the various beneficials sent in its favor. This Council has decided in its favor, 4 against 2. The President of the Council was Tang Chih-wang. An order to attend to this matter has been given by Her Majesty to the Tsung-hi Yamen, and the same is now in progress.

I see that a contemporary Tientsin newspaper states that Mr. Vincent Smith has been appointed chief secretary for the C. M. S. N. C. for five years, but I can assure you on good authority there is not a particle of truth in the statement.

The *Feng-ni*'s Tongni correspondent, who has been here for some time, has decided, after a consultation with Mr. Dering and Mr. Li Hung-chang, to throw up his engagement and leave the country, which is to be called the Great Northern Post. Mr. Dering, who has had a plant here since 1850, will transfer it for that purpose, under the special patronage of Li and Mr. Dering, and the L. I. Customs. The foregoing has been the report here for the last few days; and it is also stated that a Chinese newspaper is to be started under the name of *Hien Hoo Pao*. No doubt this paper will have a wide circulation, and that the C. M. S. N. C. on account of the principal never coming from here, and having the support of Li and Mr. Dering.

Li Hung-chang is expected to be in Peking on the Emperor's birthday.

We hear that Prince Chun has come to the rescue of Chu Chi-chia, Chief Director of the Ping Chueh Chiau Copper Mines, of which Mr. Datin was appointed Assistant Director by Li Hung-chang, and the mine, which is to be called the Great Northern Post. Mr. Dering, who has had a plant here since 1850, will transfer it for that purpose, under the special patronage of Li and Mr. Dering, and the L. I. Customs. The foregoing has been the report here for the last few days; and it is also stated that a Chinese newspaper is to be started under the name of *Hien Hoo Pao*. No doubt this paper will have a wide circulation, and that the C. M. S. N. C. on account of the principal never coming from here, and having the support of Li and Mr. Dering.

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To-day H. E. Li Hung-chang received Dai In-kun, his son Li, and Adular Teung; the latter is to see him back to Kowloon. It was he who brought him here. This time Li was very polite to the old general, and showed all kinds of honor to him, and congratulated him on his return to his family.

From Peking I hear that the late Governor of Fokien, about whom so many memorials were launched about the Pagoda Anchorage Bombarment, and who is cousin to Li, was reported mildly against by Tao Tsung-tung; therefore both are taken to task by Her Majesty. Shan Tswei is reduced three steps and Tsui is to be dismissed.

Our Canton friends are collecting money here for the sufferers in the late floods. The Customs Taotai has given Tis. 500. It is not yet known what amount Li has given. Many of our foreign residents have contributed freely.—Mercury Correspondent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 11th August.
EXPORT CARGO.

For steamship *Melbourne*, sailed on the 1st Aug.

For steamship *Admiral*, sailed on the 1st Aug.

For steamship *Monarch*, sailed on the 1st Aug.

EXTRACT.

THE WORLD FROM THE SIDEWALK.
Did you ever stand in the crowded street,
In the glare of the city lamp,
And list to the tread of the million feet
In their rapidly moving throng?
As the surging crowd went by and fro,
Tis a pleasant sight, I wot,
To mark the figures that come and go
In the ever-changing scene.
Here the publicans walk with the sinners proud,
And the priest with his gloomy crew,
And Dives walks in the moyer crowd
With Lazarus, check by jaw;
And the daughter of toil with her fresh young heart
As pure as her spotless fame,
Keeps step with the woman who makes her mart
In the bairns of an ad man.
How lightly trips the country lass
In the midst of the city's ill,
A freshly pure the daintier grace
That grows on her native hills,
And the bigger, too, with her hungry eye,
And his lean, was face and crutch,
Gives a blessing the same to the passerby,
As he gives them little or much.
When time has beaten the world's tattoo,
And is dusky among daylight,
Is treading with oblivious footfalls though
The gloom of the silent night,
How many of those shall be daintily fed.
And shall link to slender sweet
While many will go to a sleepless bed
And never dream to eat?

All! when the hours go joyful by,
How little we stop to heed
Our brothers' and sisters' despairing cry
In their woe and bitter need!
Yet much a woe as the angels sought
This world of ours we'd call,
If the brother love the Father taught
Was felt by each for all.

You a few short years and this meeting bring
William, the son,
And the rich and the poor and the old and the young
Will be undistinguished chay,
And lips that laugh and lips that moan
Shall in silence alib be sealed,
And some will be under stately stone;
And some in the Potter's Field.
But the sun will be shining just as bright,
And to will the silver moon,
And just such a crowd will be here at night,
And just such a crowd at noon;
And now will be wicked and women will sin,
As ever since Adam's fall,
With the same old world to labour in,
And the same God over all.

N.Y. Mail and Express.

THE STORY OF A FAMILY FEUD.

IV.—
Genoyemon silenced any scruples of conscience which troubled him in connection with his late deed of violence, by the reflection that after all he had only killed the man who had slain his father and was seeking his own life, and had thus satisfied his own and his family's honour. But he could never forgive himself for his first burst of passion which ended in the murder of the man who was his father's friend and his own benefactor. Often, in the dead of night, he would start up, and under the influence of horrid vision, would imagine he saw again the body of Ishii Uremon, as it lay in the porch of his house on the fatal night which saw the fencing master's flight from Osaka with his son. Sometimes when in the midst of merrymaking the thoughts of his base ingratitude would come upon him, and agitate the sweet in his cup to bitterness; and again at other moments, when conversing with his friends, a melancholy gloom would settle over him, which no efforts of his associates could dispel. But the feeling of the others which rankled in his breast was the knowledge that his father's life had been forfeited by his own treachery. A prey to them and other thoughts, he became thoroughly wretched. His former air of effrontry was replaced by a cowed look, and when he walked out, which was not till dusk, he avoided at every street corner and looked anxiously round, fancying that everyone following him must be a spy sent to dog his footsteps by the Ishii family. This condition of mind grew at length so unbearable that he resolved to enter the service of some Baron, and gain in the privacy of a noble's yashiki that peace of mind to which he had long been a stranger. With this object he visited a relative named Awaki Yosuyemon, a retainer of Itakura Oki no Kami, whose head castle was at Kamayama, in the province of Ise. On Yosuyemon's introduction this nobleman received Genoyemon into his service at a salary of 150 koku a year; and he took careful measures to protect him, knowing he was a marked man. The rules of fortified places in those feudal times were very strict, and the castle of Itakura Oki no Kami was no exception to the rule. No one from another province was allowed to take lodgings for a single night in Kameyama, nor were strangers permitted to enter the castle. More effectually to divert suspicion, Genoyemon changed his name to Midzunokuni. Now at last he deemed himself secure. He had placed a barrier between himself and his former life, and despite of the treacherousness at first of the routine of the yashiki to one of a roving jinsei and accustomed to perfect freedom from his childhood, he felt that the keenest pursuit must through this last act of his meet with a check. But there was one point which escaped him in his calculations. The duty of a servant to his master is the first principle of morals, and Magozuke was a man to whom loyalty was as dear as his own soul. When disturbed by the schoolmaster he had shut himself in his chamber with the intention of not surviving his master. He abandoned that intention, not from any weakness of purpose, but because he saw the truth of the schoolmaster's reasoning, which the wildness of his grief had prevented his realising before. He stayed at the farm house till after the funeral ceremonies were completed, and afterwards he prolonged his stay until the recovery of the master of the house was assured. Then he took his departure, and from that day his friends heard little of him; and except to receive the small quarterly stipend allowed him by the family, he never appeared among his old associates. His time he spent roaming over the country under various disguises; now as a fishmonger, anon as a furnisher of looking-glasses, but ever intent on one object—to gain tidings of Genoyemon and discover the place of his retreat.

"Yes; that's the idea," said Billings, with his peculiar drawl, and a look more searching than a can-opener on a busy day in a restaurant. "You think wot's better give em something else?"

"Ies; that's the idea, especially, Mr. Shaw. I understand there are several broad bits in your discourse on the factual fluid, and as we have rather a peculiar community, I feel quite certain some other lecture would do better."

"All right," said Josh, handing him a card containing a list of his lectures—something like a dozen in all—"thero my subjects. You can pick out any one you please, but I want to tell you, young man," he continued, impressively, as he walked up to the editor, took him by the lapel of the coat with both hands, and "looked his straight in the eyes with something like a twinkle in his eye, "you're bound to get the same lecture—all the same."

The customary glass of milk stood on the reading desk that night.

"Do you think Miss Rossette is pretty, Mr. Holworthy? I know (striving to say something complimentary) she is a very nice-looking face," said Billings. "Oho! Mr. Holworthy, what a compliment to pay a young lady!" Holworthy: "O, I wouldn't say it if you know."—Detroit Free Press.

ninety miles along the Tokaido from Otsu, but here he had lost trace of him, and all efforts to recover the clue had failed. The retainer went over the ground carefully as far as Yedo, and then branching off, he followed the Oshibukido for some distance up the East Coast; then turning back, he struck across the interior in a Westerly direction and returned to Kyoto by the mountain high road. So far he only met with disappointment, and it is improbable that his search would ever have been rewarded, had not chance thrown him unexpectedly across the man he was seeking. Led by some instinct he could not explain, he started off to the place where he had first lost his clue. Here, being in the neighbourhood of Ise, he attired himself as a pilgrim and visited the shrines.

It was Magozuke's first visit to the shrines, and like other travellers, he was charmed with the beauty of the scenery. Not less was he impressed with the solemn simplicity of the Goh, as it lies concealed in a forest of giant pines. Glad to escape from the society of his fellow travellers at the inn, Magozuke used to steal away, and with no company save his own thoughts, wander for hours in the deep shade of the pine forest. And apart from the natural beauties of the spot, Buddhist though he was, Magozuke could not help sharing in the pious enthusiasm which the contemplation of those venerable fanes evoked in the breast of every Japanese, whether he creeds Shinto or Buddhist. The retainer's constant attendance at length attracted the notice of one of the official guardians of the shrine. He noted the preoccupied and thoughtful air of the stranger, and, after asking that he must be above the ordinary class of pilgrims, he waited for an opportunity to enter into conversation with him.

So one afternoon when Magozuke was lying at the foot of a lofty pine, looking drowsily upward at the small patches of blue sky and drifting cloud which were visible through the network of branches overhead, he became sensible of an approaching footstep; and a voice accosted him with "Good day, Sir! It is very warm weather." At any other time the retainer might have resented the intrusion, but the peaceful stillness of the spot afforded him unconsciously, and raising himself to a sitting position, so as to bring the intruder within the focus of his vision, he replied with mild politeness to his salutation. After a few commonplace remarks, which elicited very guarded replies from Magozuke, the kawasumi withdrew, with an apology for having disturbed the stranger. But the acquaintance thus made was renewed on a subsequent occasion, and as the retainer soon discovered that the shrine attendant had no motive in seeking him save the ordinary temptation to converse with a stranger—which his lonely duties gave him few opportunities of indulging—he grew more communicative, and he gradually came to look forward to an afternoon's chat under the trees with his newly formed acquaintance. The former, a native of Ise, who had never been beyond the limits of the province, was greatly entertained by the descriptions of Kyoto and the surroundings of the Capital which he had given him, and the latter, who had been brought up as a child, his earliest and of course his most vivid associations being connected with this place, the strong contrast offered by his present monotonous life might well serve as an excuse for the pleasure with which he dwelt on the gay scenes of a Baron's Court. Magozuke, content to humour his hobby, heard so much of the wonders of Kyoto in and of the great doings of the family of Ise, to whom he found himself, in much which his companion told him of places and things familiar to him from childhood. The subject on which the kawasumi was most eloquent was a certain castle town called Kameyama, in which he had been brought up as a child. His earliest and of course his most vivid associations being connected with this place, the strong contrast offered by his present monotonous life might well serve as an excuse for the pleasure with which he dwelt on the gay scenes of a Baron's Court. Magozuke, content to humour his hobby, heard so much of the wonders of Kyoto in and of the great doings of the family of Ise, to whom he found himself, in much which his companion told him of places and things familiar to him from childhood. 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